The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,990.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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Ten Lines and under

First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with the Government, will despatch a Steamer every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Smart, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th July 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Madras	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Coconada	19
„ Rutnagherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Alepey	9	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Colombo	11	„ False Point.....	22
„ Galle.....	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
„ Negapatam	15		

During the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neighbourhood may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,089 tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY.....	8	Leave BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Fao	31
„ Gundur.....	18	„ Bushire	3
			Aug.
„ Muscat.....	15	„ Linga	4
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Linga	19	„ Muscat.....	6
„ Bushire	23	„ Gundur	10
„ Fao	23	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY.....	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottrell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	38	24	8
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wine.

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-booksof Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Bolts of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he priege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also speciably valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *Adams* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side plate of our Revolver is made with our trade mark—J. A.—in monogram as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 301, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 4th July, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (1,920 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF RICE AND GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th inst.-at, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, by order of Messrs. Edward Mandry and Co., Agents for Captain of the Ship Lion, on account of whom it may concern—

A portion of Cargo consisting of Rice and Gunny Bags.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1871.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments,

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—28, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1869, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks or which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable grocer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS to the LOAN will receive FORTY PER CENT. of the amount subscribed for. Letters of Allotment will be issued on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, and the Provisional Receipt will be exchanged for a Stock Receipt on and after the 8th instant.

The Instalments can at any time be paid under discount at 6 per cent. per annum.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events. The Summary will this week contain a FULL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the BENCH of JUSTICES on Friday.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be HELD at the Company's Office, Anjuel Lagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 4 O'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be HELD at our Office, Anjuel Lagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 3 O'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

To receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1871.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Directors of this Company, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Bombay Community and affording every facility for the more extended use of Gas, have decided to make a liberal allowance from the price now charged. They have therefore resolved, from the 1st August next, to make a REDUCTION of EIGHT ANNAS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET from all Accounts paid within the month in which they are rendered, thus lowering the price of the Gas from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6½ per thousand cubic feet for prompt payment. The same allowance will be made on accounts unpaid at the end of each month, and interest on arrears will be charged as at present.

The advantages of Gas are now so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to refer to them, and the Directors trust that in thus showing their desire to furnish the public with Gas at the lowest possible rate at which it can be produced in this Presidency, their endeavours will be appreciated and result in a largely increased consumption.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to a paragraph in the "Times of India" of this morning, under the head of Local, I beg that there concerned will not think that the FIRM of WINDLE and NOWELL, there referred to, has had any connection with the Firm that existed for years under the NAME of NOWELL and WINDLE, which Firm CEASED to EXIST in February last, by mutual consent, and which DISSOLUTION was duly NOTIFIED in the daily Journals.

I positively deny having any connection with the above Firm, and I think this denial will be sufficient for those who may have read your para., and be misled by the same.

3rd July 1871. THOMAS NOWELL.

JONES'S COTTON GIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY COMMENCED against any person INFRINGING the PATENT of the invention, by the manufacture or use of BREECHES of similar construction to that included in Mr. JONES'S PATENT.

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager Morussil Company, Limited,
Agent for the Patentee.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DONKEY ENGINE, belonging to Messrs. WHITTAKER and ELLISON, Contractors, at present lying on the Coal Bunder Lane Estate, will, if not CLAIMED during the MONTH from the date of this Advertisement, BE SOLD to COVER the RENT and other CHARGES DUE upon it.

JOHN RYAN, Traffic Manager,
Government Bunders.

CROQUET,

By JAQUES and other Makers,

At Rs. 14, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 33, 42, 45, per set, with Rules and all R quisites,

COMPLETE IN CASE,

(Subject to a discount of As. 2 on each Rupee for cash payment),

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CRICKET KIT.

FRESH SUPPLIES,

Just landed, from

LILLYWHITE, BARTLETT, PAGE, CLAPSHAW, JEFFERIES, and MALLINS, comprising,

BATS,

Single, Double, Treble, All-Cane-Handled;
Single, Double, Treble Whalebone Handled;
Plain and Best Polished Practice; Presentation:

BALLS,

Double and Treble Seamed:

BOOTS, GLOVES, LEG-GUARDS, STUMPS, and all Sundries.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0	
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9 0	
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts ...	60	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts.....	00	0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Oval... Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits..	18	0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping..	16	0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits.....	25	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; rosse and Blackwell, London, &c.: &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

NOTICES.

Now Ready, 32pp. 8vo. Price Two Annas.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOMBAY LOCAL PRESS REGARDING THE PROPOSED REFORM OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. DAVID B. COPPEL is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY LEWIS having LEFT our EMPLOY, the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to HIM by US is CANCELLED

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1857, and the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDER declaring the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY (Limited) to have been FINALLY DISSOLVED, was PASSED, in accordance with the provisions of Section 61 of Act XIX of 1857, by F. D. Mouill, Esq., Acting Judge of the District of Ahmedabad, on the 27th June 1871.

DAYABHAI DEENSHAH,
Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 28th June 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 30th June 1871.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby CONVENED for THURSDAY, the 6th day of JULY next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, for the purpose of confirming the Special and other Resolutions carried at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of June 1871.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SHAVAND DALGRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Calcutta, 22nd June 1871.

From the

"INDIAN ECONOMIST,"

June 15th, 1871.

WE have for some time past purposed introducing the "MADRAS REVENUE REGISTER" to the notice of official men who may not have seen it. A better title for the Publication would be the "REVENUE REGISTER OF INDIA," as the Journal is a Record of all Revenue Suits throughout the country, which involve principles of importance. The "Register," which should be in the hands of every Collector and Deputy Collector in India, is published at the Fort Press, Madras, and has now reached its fifth volume. The Bengal Presidency, as it is sometimes called, has done a good service to India in producing this very valuable administrative record, with its sister work, the "Madras Jurist."

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITARY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fitting of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Wash Out Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.
Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting trade arrangements.
Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be supplied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable article of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Baudora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umballeur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Rajhrutes and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Lahore.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheesen and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Port Canning shares at Rs. 385. Land and Spinning shares steady. Government Paper closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
40,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	695
1,000	500	10	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
1,200	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
48,000	200	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
30,000	25	12½	nil	National Bank of India	104
16,000	25	all	do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.8.4	p.a.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£50	109.15.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	14.10.0	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	19.15.0	do.	Do. New Shares	715

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
9,000	100	all		Crore Land & Pier Co. Ld.	152
750	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	900
8,000	1,000	all		Worli Canning	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	...	...	...	Albert Mills Co.	1,600
900	2,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,999
800	2,000	all		Bombay	2,850
900	1,000	all	45	Bombay United	965
1,000	400	150	...	Bowen Mills	280
750	2,000	nil		Dhunjeebhoy Spinning	2,025
700	2,000	all	75	p.a. Great Eastern	2,100
2,000	1,000	all	140	p.a. Hajeebhoy Petit	4,000
300	2,000	all	300	p.a. Oriental	2,025
600	2,000	2,000	...	Royal	2,250

*Per shares for the half-year.

EXCHANGES.

On	1 Time.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
Ditto	Bank's Bills	1s. 11 16d.
Do.	Credits	do. 1s. 11 32d.
Do.	Documents	do. do. 1s. 11d.
Alexandria	4 months' sight	100
Do.	2 days' sight	100 par
Do.	10 days' sight	100
Mauritius	At sight	100
Do.	10 days' sight	100
China	At sight	258

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Gazuzu	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	3-6
Bar Gold 19 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	100
Four per cent.	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Decennial Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debentures Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	115
Do. do. Market Rate	115

CALCUTTA.—29TH JUNE, 1871.

THE following transactions are reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99-2 or 0-14 discount, and small sums at 2 to 3 annas higher for cash; and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 99-2 or 0-14 discount, for deliveries in one month.

4½ per cents of 1871 at Rs 104-4.

5 per cents, at Rs. 113-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 99 for cash, and time-bargain contracts, at Rs. 102 for deliveries in 2 months.

Gossery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 220.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 145, exclusive of the dividend.

Land and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs. 42 exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co.'s shares only 3 at Rs. 180 cash.

—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 1st July, compared with the statement issued on the 24th June:—

Liabilities.	24th June.	1st July.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. ..... of Rs. 200 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,0.0
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	180,97,888	192,97,096
Do. do. do. at Branches.	72,59,928	79,94,859
Other Deposits	104,07,49	144,64,784
Post-note	92,525	3,.45
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,40,847	5,92,439
	Rs. 479,25,297	4,94,93,502

Assets.		
Government Securities	80,76,881	78,85,432
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,12,605	23,14,634
Loans, on Security of do.	46,19,448	44,64,221
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,.15	5,3.0
Bills Discounted	120,19,.34	101,6 ,962
Stamps	1,845	6,.22
Dead Stock	Rs. 4,80,457	
Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,0.0	4,40,457	4,40,457
Bullion	5,92,677	4,36,928
Cash Balances with Correspondents	15,.0,889	13,80,794
Cash and Currency Notes	19,.49,302	21,.84,49
	Rs. 479,25,297	4,94,93,502

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long. 4h. 51m. 23s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 1st July.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29.9	in.
Temperature of the Air	82.7	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	77.2	,,
Dew Point	75.3	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	.782	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	0.1	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	86.9	,,
Minimum do. do.	80.0	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—WSW, W, WSW.		
Movement of 24 hours	423	,,

	In.	Cs.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	25
Registered between 1st January and 30th June 1871	12	7
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 2nd July	12	32

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Wortley, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Nelson, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Alum dabad.

Duckering, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

Yorke, Lieutenant-Colonel 12th Bengal Cavalry, on private affairs, from Umballa.

Haynes, Captain, 49th Regiment, from leave, from Sattara.

Butler, Captain, 33rd Regiment, from leave, from Poona.

Hicks, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Fraser, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Alum dabad.

Mount, V.C., C.B., Inspector General, British Medical Department on duty, to Poona.

Merewether, Captain, 66th Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 1st July, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 13th June 1871:—

3rd Regiment Sind Horse.—Captain M. M. Carpendale, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Colonel Loch, or until further orders.

2nd Sind Horse—Lieutenant and Adjutant H. F. E. Lucas to officiate as 2nd in Command and squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Carpendale.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Deolalee Depot—Lieutenant J. Ferguson, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, Staff Officer, Poorandhur, to officiate as Paymaster during the absence of Lieutenant Montgomery on medical certificate on until further orders.

Poorandhur Sanatarium—Lieutenant E. A. Hughes, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, Staff Officer Mount Aboo, to be Staff Officer, vice Ferguson.

15th Regiment N. I.—Captain G. F. Blowers, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, dated 30th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani:—

Higher Standard.—Lieutenant E. A. Johnson, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lower Standard.—Lieutenant J. M. I. Urquhart, 108th Foot.

The following order is confirmed:—

10th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 4th April 1871, appointing Lieut. C. J. Dyke Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, vice Lieut. Justice, who vacates on proceeding to join the Regimental Depot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. J. W. Bernard, B. Battery E. Brigade, from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Do. Royal Artillery—Captain and Brevet Major A. W. Twiss, H. Battery 9 b Brigade, from date of embarkation, for 15 months, on private affairs.

2nd Foot 1st Battalion.—Ensign W. Montgomery, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. the Hon. E. Gifford, to Bombay, from date of departure, for ten days, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon S. Duckering, 8th N. I., for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD JULY.

London	Cotton	No ship loading.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s 6d to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Opium	No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 2000 to 2400 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Suez, June 21.
	Arabia (s)	Mathew	Bussorah, June 16.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Rangoon (s)	Beyts	Hongkong.

The ship Morning Light, Chester, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Sepia, to Liverpool via Carwar, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
30	Singapore (s)	Matchell	Liverpool, May 20.
	Oriental (s)	Smith	Rangoon, June 25.
	Bulwark	Kelly	Kurrachee, June 14.
	Odthona		Liverpool, March 18.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussel (s), 1 case American tobacco, J Sawoo & Co.

Lorne (s), 5 hhds port wine, N Framjee Dhondy.

FROM LONDON.

Clara, 19 cases sulphuric acid, B M Punthakey.

British Nation, 36 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Pandora, 28 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Albania, 22 cases port, and 30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Seringapatam, 41 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

The Tweed, 1 case paper, S S Moosabhoy.

William Fairburn, 3 cases hardware, E A Cadur.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canton, 26 cases sulphuric acid, M Manockjee; 12 cases rum, 13 cases ginger wine, 5 cases whiskey, 2 cases brandy, and 3 cases orange bitters, S S Bottlewala.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 100 cases brandy, H B Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 6 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Queen of the Lakes, 100 bales cotton, H Gangjee.

Erimintis, 126 bales cotton, T Sewhai; 76 bales cotton, C Joogulbhoy; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 50 bales cotton, M Vizbookan.

Sir John Mandeville, 20 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 17 bales cotton, S P Pranjee.

Charles Hal, 250 bales cotton, C S Nadershaw; 50 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy; 500 bales cotto, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 75 bales cotton, V Varria.

Stornoway, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 126 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy; 66 bales cotton, E Mahadewjee; 8 cases oilcannum, N Gangjee.

Flying Venus, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Moolian (s), 75 bales wool, S Vulladass; 100 bales wool, N Jewraj; 50 bales cotton, N Ramchundas; 2 cases wax, D Merwanjee & Co; 22 bales wool, G H Nanjee.

Prince of Alexandria, 3.0 bales cotton, H Khoridass; 100 bales cotton, L Ghcela.

Sepia, 1 0 cwts horns, B Sajun.

Mary Stenhouse, 85 bales cotton, J Gocouldass.

FOR LONDON.

Moolian (s), 12 bales skins, M A Surajoodin & Co; 46 cases M o'P shells, N Hansraj; 15 cases shellac, W & A Graham & Co

FOR HAVRE.

Bride (s), 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

David Malcolm, 200 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 41 bundles sharkfins and 3 bundles fishmaws, C Ebram; 3 bags white beetlenut, J Cassum; 6 chests M opium, M Manockjee; 44 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 21 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 18 chests M opium, E Noordin & Co; 16 chests M opium, T Ittaram; 13 chests M opium, C Ebram; 19 chests M opium, S Ramchund; 160 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 32½ chests M opium, J Feerbhoy; 29 chests M opium, Remington & Co; 1 chest M opium, F Nusserwanjee; 3 bundles horns, D Nussurjee & Co., 6 bundles fishmaw and 14 bundles sharkfins, A A Fernandis; 34 chests M opium, D Vassonjee; 60 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 10 chests M opium, E D Sassoon & Co; 5 chests M opium, P Soonar; 10 chests M opium, H E H Habib; 8 chests M opium, H J M A Khulak; 10 chests M opium, D Rutnagur & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 23 chests M opium, E J Abram; 4 chests M opium R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 2½ chests M opium, R Samantram; 5 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 7 chests M opium, M Kaidar, munt; 32 chests M opium, G Juraz; 11 chests M opium A B Mody; 4 chests M opium, H Sudarmull.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of *The Bombay Gazette*.

DETENTION OF OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Government of India Despatches not being expected to reach Bombay until WEDNESDAY NEXT, the DEPARTURE of the Mail Steamer GOLCONDA is POSPONED for TWENTY-FOUR HOURS by order of Government.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ELMORE—June 4th, at 70, Oseney Crescent, Camden Road, London, the wife of John S. Elmore, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS—June 29th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain C. P. Chambers, 107th Regiment, of a daughter.

CLARKE—June 29th, at Bangalore, the wife of S. C. Clarke, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a son.

GLASCOTT—June 28th, at Lokenathpore, the wife of Geo. A. Glascott, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOBBS—GAGE—June 28th, at Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. H. Pigot James Alexander Fairtie Dobbs, Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Marian, eldest daughter of Colonel R. Gage, Commandant 15th Regiment M. N. I.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871.

IN laying on the table of the National Assembly (on the 8th ultimo) a Bill authorizing the Government to raise a loan of 100 millions sterling, M. Pouyer Quertier, the French Minister of Finance, stated that this sum was required "to pay 80 millions to the German Government and to make good the probable deficit of the years 1870 and 1871." As the amount of the loan has since been reduced to 80 millions sterling, it seems likely that the French Government has found itself in less urgent need of money than it at first supposed. If M. Pouyer Quertier has not made a wrong estimate of the deficit in the budgets of the last two years, we may assume that France has now to find the means of raising, before the end of 1872, only the balance of the indemnity to Germany, £120,000,000. As the subject has a special interest just now to Bombay subscribers to the French loan, we give in another column an article from the *Economist* on French credit. The writer, taking much the same view as our own able London correspondent, contends that France will not have any difficulty in raising the whole of the money she wants on easy terms, if she show foreign nations that she has a settled Government; and recent telegraphic advices prove that M. Thiers has succeeded beyond expectation in persuading the National Assembly to maintain that Republican form of Government which, after all, is the best security for the peaceful progress of the country.

THE story of the recent outbreak of cholera at Secunderabad is instructive, as showing how far the disease may be held in check by timely measures of precaution. Cholera made its appearance at Secunderabad suddenly; the health of the troops and of the population of Secunderabad was excellent up to the date when two soldiers of the 18th Hussars were attacked at night by the disease, nor were there any unusual atmospherical phenomena noticed which could account for the appearance of the epidemic at the station. The weather for some time previously was remarkably cool and pleasant; so much so, that, when the troops paraded upon Her Majesty's birthday, the general topic of conversation was the urbanity of the clerk of the weather, who had apparently permitted Secunderabad, for this year at least, to escape the hot winds and intense heat for which the station has an infamous notoriety during the months of April and May usually. But, even while the good people of Secunderabad were congratulating themselves upon the agreeability of a cool and healthy season, the pestilence was in their midst; and, as we have said above, first discovered itself in the lines of the 18th Hussars. These lines are well known as the most unhealthy in the station. They are of ancient date, so ancient, indeed, that local tradition has it that the Duke of Wellington once occupied one of the houses in the lines. They are situated in a hollow, are ill-drained and badly ventilated, and their well water is supposed to be the worst in cantonment. Naturally, cholera might be expected to make its first appearance in these lines, and so it did. The military authorities acted promptly when it was known that cholera had broken out in the station. Two men were attacked during the night, and the regiment received orders to march the ensuing morning. It is said that, owing to the hurried nature of the march, some confusion occurred; but this was inevitable, considering the scant practice our troops enjoy in movements of this nature. The 18th Hussars marched, but they carried the disease to their first camping ground. The weather, hitherto cool, now became intensely hot, and we are told that the men were obliged to sit in their tents all day with wet towels bound round their heads as a protection from sun-stroke. The regiment again and again shifted camp, and at length succeeded in shaking off the enemy, but not before some forty-five men, women, and children had succumbed to the disease.

We have been at pains to detail the circumstances connected with the Hussars, in order to show that the pestilence was of a virulent type; but we now come to the most extraordinary part of the story—the immunity which the neighbouring station of Trimulgherry, the lines of the adjacent native regiments, and the bazaar of Secunderabad enjoyed all this time. A few, a very few cases occurred in the bazaar, perhaps half-a-dozen among the native corps; but at this time Trimulgherry was quite free from the disease, although two regiments of British infantry and several batteries of artillery are quartered at that station, and its distance from the Hussar lines is not much over a mile, or perhaps a mile and a-half as the crow flies. In all probability, the prompt and wise measures adopted by the authorities in the first instance checked the spread of the disease. Trimulgherry was placed in quarantine, and, under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate, numerous cart-loads of unripe fruit, &c., for sale in the bazaars were condemned and destroyed. Carts coming in from the country were stopped, and every precaution taken to isolate the station as a whole, and the various regimental lines in detail, from all chances of infection. So far so good. The disease seemed stamped out, and the 18th Hussars returned to cantonments, when cholera again reappeared at Bolarum and Trimulgherry almost simultaneously. Bolarum, we should observe, is about five miles from Secunderabad, and is a distinct station occupied by some regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent. How the cholera was carried there, if indeed it was carried at all, is a question worth careful inquiry. At Trimulgherry we are told that the disease had confined itself to the artillery, and that a few fatal cases have been reported; but between Trimulgherry and Bolarum a small native village suffered heavily—very many fatal cases, we are informed, being reported among its trifling population.

Now, there are many noteworthy incidents in this cholera tale. In the first place, we observe that the disease first discovered itself in the most unhealthy lines in the station. Possibly it was born and bred there. In the second, it seems justifiable to think that cholera can always be shaken off from a regiment by promptly moving it into camp, and by shifting camp daily until the pestilence disappears. We believe that there can scarcely be a doubt about the results had the 18th Hussars been permitted to remain in their lines for a few days subsequent to the 24th of May. In all probability the regiment under such circumstances would have lost a great number of men, whereas by promptly marching them, and that, too, even at the very worst and hottest season of the year, the loss has been but forty-five; a severe loss, indeed, in so short a time, but, we imagine, still trifling in comparison to what it might have been had the movement not taken place. A third encouraging reflection is the possibility of keeping cholera at bay through a system of quarantine. Trimulgherry was free from cholera, apparently, until the quarantine was withdrawn; then the pestilence discovered itself, as we have already said, among the artillery. The same cause, whatever that cause may have been, which produced the disease at Trimulgherry, produced it at the half-way village, and at Bolarum also.

Again, proper supervision of bazaars seems to have an excellent effect. We are told that in old times when cholera appeared at Secunderabad the bazaars suffered frightfully—far worse than regiments; but in this present instance the bazaars were comparatively free from disease. How far that immunity was due to the precautionary measures adopted by the magistrate it is impossible to say; but it seems likely enough that the condemnation of all unwholesome food under authority at the first sign of cholera in a station offers a fair chance of checking the disease, if it fails to stamp it out altogether. Natives lean to this opinion. At Secunderabad, we understand, they willingly gave up their fruit, nor do we imagine that in any part of India much difficulty could be experienced in laying an embargo upon all unwholesome food when cholera rendered such an extreme measure necessary.

There is one more incident in this cholera outbreak at Secunderabad, which we may as well notice. It is a popular idea that a change of weather, a shower, or a dust-storm will check the epidemic. In the case of the 18th Hussars, the latter phenomenon seemed to be attended with some beneficial result. When in camp, a furious dust storm toppled over the regimental tents and carts, killing a woman, we have heard, who sought shelter under one of the latter; and the disease was noticed as declining in virulence afterwards. Possibly electrical disturbances of the atmosphere may check cholera; it is mere speculation to say that they have that effect, or have not. The question is one for doctors and *savants* to decide. But, before we take leave of the subject discussed, we may fairly express a hope that the cholera outbreak at Secunderabad, occurring as it did under somewhat unusual circumstances, and treated, we may say, after a fashion somewhat uncommon to our experience, may be considered a subject worthy of careful inquiry on the part of Government, from whom alone we can learn whatever lesson the story has to teach us.

IN a letter of May 10 the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following criticisms on General Balfour's letters to the *Times* on military expenditure in India:—

"Seeing that Sir George Balfour has written to the *Times* stating that in his opinion the annual Indian army expenditure is fully £3,000,000 more than it should be, and that he cannot conceive any justification for it, I have made some inquiries from those able to give a trustworthy opinion. Those who have seen the work of Sir George Balfour's hands in the English Control Department will be at no loss to conceive the reason why charges have risen since he resigned the control of Indian military expenditure. It is, it appears, a matter of notoriety among experts that in his desire to make a show of economical administration, and being entrusted with almost unchecked authority, he reduced departmental supplies to such a pitch of inefficiency that years elapsed before they recovered themselves, and even now the arsenals and magazines are said to be insufficiently stocked with stores and ammunition. General Balfour proceeded on the delusive and suicidal policy of using up the reserve stocks without replenishment, till at last the country was left in the precarious situation of having no reserves at all to speak of. On wiser counsels prevailing this deception ceased. Necessarily the odium of incurring an enormous increase of expenditure fell on those who were simply remedying the faults of the preceding administration. Everything that has been done to render the army efficient has, I am assured, been done since General Balfour left India, and had this system of unscientific depletion and starvation continued in force, the Indian army would by this time be a sickly, unarmed, under-fed, ill-clothed, and discontented rabble."

The publication of this letter has called forth a rejoinder from Sir Bartle Frere, who, our readers will remember, was appealed to by General Balfour to confirm the General's statements regarding the excellence of the system of administering the military finances which he introduced into India. We give Sir Bartle's letter, in the hope that it will provoke the Government of India into publishing the reply it is said to have prepared to General Balfour's criticisms:—

GENERAL BALFOUR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of the few surviving members of Lord Canning's Government, permit me to give an unqualified contradiction to the statements made to your Calcutta correspondent, "F. N.," and which he repeats in his letter to you, published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 9th instant, relative to the mode in which General Balfour and his colleagues in the Military Finance Commission (Sir George Jameson, Sir Richard Temple, General Burn, and Colonel Simpson) effected their reductions in the military expenditure of India during the years subsequent to the mutiny. Your correspondent does not state who were the persons "able to give a trustworthy opinion" who were consulted by him. But I was in a position at that time, in Calcutta and Bombay, not only to be fully cognizant of the proceedings of the Military Finance Commission, but to ascertain the opinions formed at the time by the officers of regiments and of store and supply departments, best qualified to judge of the results of the proceedings of the Commission, and I can assure your correspondent that he has been entirely misled regarding them.

The subject of the military expenditure of India will doubtless be very carefully investigated by the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finances now sitting. Meantime I will simply state my conviction that a full and impartial inquiry, such as the Committee is able to make, will establish the substantial correctness of all that General Balfour has advanced in his published letters, and will prove that the system of Lord Canning's Military Finance Commission was not only more economical in point of cost but more efficient in providing for every want of a well-appointed army than either the system which preceded or that which has followed it.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. B. E. FRERE.

India Office, June 8.

THE "Morgan," or National Defence 6 per cent. loan, rose to 97½ (being 12½ premium) in Paris on the 8th ultimo, owing to its admission to the Paris Bourse as part of the National Debt recognized as legal by the Government of M. Thiers.

The "Daily News" (June 9) states that during the previous week the Royal Commission on Contagious Diseases had been engaged in the consideration, paragraph by paragraph, of the ample Report to the Crown, prepared by its Chairman, the Right Hon. W. Massey. The Report proposes, the "News" has reason to believe, the repeal of the Acts of 1866 and 1869. It is probable that a majority of the Commissioners will support this recommendation; while a considerable minority of them are in favour of the abolition of the Act of 1864, and, with it, of all legislation on the subject.

WE are glad to learn that the cholera at Berhampur is not epidemic. Only one or two cases have occurred, and there is no cause for anxiety.

IN the telegrams from Paris we see it stated that sixty thousand persons arrived at Paris by the Great Northern Railway between Saturday, 3rd, and Friday, 9th June.

THE Home papers mention that nearly all the missing pieces of the Vendôme Column have been recovered, and it is thought the Column can be exactly restored.

CAPTAIN SCOTT, Under-Secretary to Government in the D. P. W., has been deputed by Government to proceed to Kurnool for the purpose of inspecting the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

WE ("Mofussilite") understand, and should not believe it unless it had reached us on good authority, that the Home Government have sent out a large supply of Snider rifles, with the wrong ammunition!

WE ("Indian Daily News") hear that under instructions from the Secretary of State, specimens of narcotic and other drugs, manufactured in this country, have been sent to the India House for His Grace's investigation.

IT is rumoured in the districts of Bundelkund that the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., will visit that province during the ensuing cold season. Bundelkund requires inspection, as it has not been visited by a Lieutenant-Governor for some years.

THE new public gardens of the Esbekieh, in Cairo, are now open. The beauties and taste with which they are adorned are spoken of in the highest terms, the gardens, we are told, coping with any existing in the first capital cities of Europe.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras has, the "Madras Mail" learns, moved the local Government to take into early consideration the question of advances to sepoy regiments embarking for foreign service, &c. His Excellency, it is believed, admits the anomalies of the existing regulations, and is strongly in favour of their modification in conformity with the dictates of common-sense.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Rutnagherry as follows:—"Being a considerable loser by the loss of the s.s. Breadalbane, I should much like to know when the things alleged to have been recovered and landed on the coast (the scene of the disaster) will be brought to Bombay and forwarded to their rightful owners. Upwards of six weeks have elapsed since the wreck of the vessel in the Red Sea—time enough for something to have been done in the matter."

WE announce with much regret that intelligence has been received by telegram of the death, in Ireland, of Mr. J. E. Pigot, a member of the Irish bar, who practised for some years at the Bombay bar with great success. Mr. Pigot was a gentleman of somewhat extreme political opinions, but his learning, ability, and integrity were all conspicuous, while his genial and kindly nature endowed him to all with whom he came in contact, and they mourn accordingly at his loss as over a friend lost.

THE "Guzerat Mitra" places Mulharao Gaekwar before us in a new light. It says—"We have been constantly saying that Mulharao Maharaj has been in great perplexity which will last till the delivery of the Rance. He has opened several bankers' shops in the districts with the intention of amassing wealth out of Baroda, as he fears that in case of male issue he will have to shift for himself. In the last week about two lacs of rupees were not received by the Maharaj there, but when the bankers upon whom bills were drawn brought the money they were told to remit the same to some of his other shops out of Baroda."

DETENTION OF THE OUTGOING MAIL.

DESPATCHES from the Viceroy being on the way, which will not reach Bombay till to-morrow, the mail which in ordinary course would have been despatched this afternoon has been detained for twenty-four hours. Letters may be posted to-morrow up to the usual hours.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, 1,909 tons and 450 h. p., Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-morrow for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Henry Slyfield — Mr Remington.
Mr E A Rosher

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut.-Col P. C. York — Mr George Macnair
Mr F Molyneux — Mr E Palmer
Mr John Moreson — Mr Joseph Esther
Mr E H Nelson — Mr J Cowley.

FOR SUEZ.

Captain and Mrs Renshaw — Major Twiss
Mr John Fairfield — Mr Hajee Mahomed Hassan.

FOR ADEN.

Mr John Fairfield — Mr Hajee Mahomed Hassan.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

LONDON, 1ST JULY.

The Indian Finance Commission have examined Mr. Andrew Cassels, who advocated the abolition of all import and export duties, and an increase in the land tax of 10 per cent.

Mr. William Maitland considered that the opium revenue was in a very precarious condition. He advised the appointment of a Commission to proceed to China and enquire into the extent of the cultivation of the drug. He denounced the export duties, and said he believed that tea cultivation would assume gigantic proportions.

Major Champain, being examined concerning the Indo-European telegraph lines through Persia, said that they had been worked at a dead loss for the last four years. He anticipated that they would pay eventually, but no preparations had yet been made to renew the contract with the Persian Government, which expires in 1872. Mr. Thornton, of the Public Works Department, had, he said, penned a minute for the abandonment or sale of the lines.

LONDON, 1ST JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅜d.

Oriental Bank shares £42-10.

Chartered ,, £13-10.

,, Mercantile ,, £24.

Hongkong and Shanghai £36-10.

4 per cent. Government Securities. 94.

5 ,, ,, ,, 100½.

5½ ,, ,, ,, 108.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France £48,625,000.

Total Notes in Bank of England and France £112,500,000.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE following telegram has been sent to us by the Foreign Secretary, dated Simla, 3rd, 3-50 P.M.:—

"Cabul news to the 26th June has been received. Aslum and his brother Mahomed Kissam have been forwarded to Candahar under a guard of two Ressaldars. The Ameer ordered their respectful treatment. The suspicion of Aslum's complicity is gaining ground in the durbar army, which continues steady under Alum Khan."

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER APIS.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter from the passengers by the Apis, on her last voyage from Bombay to Trieste. Some days after leaving Bombay the Apis was caught in the severe cyclone in the Indian Ocean, in which, it will be recollected, a number of vessels were lost. The Apis arrived at Trieste on the 4th June, and left that port again for Bombay on the 20th ultimo. She is expected here about the 12th instant, and will be despatched again for Trieste about the 28 h of this month.

The undersigned passengers in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis, from Bombay, think it due to Commandant Forte and his officers to note their sentiments and thanks for the kindness and consideration experienced by them during a protracted and most trying voyage.

It would be well here to remark that a severe cyclone was exper

BOMBAY.

DISPENSARY AT BHOWNUGGUR.—We learn that a new dispensary was opened at Bhownuggur on the 5th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N. D., went to Broach last week to examine the Government schools at that place.

DISCHARGING A FIRE-ARM IN TOWN.—Joseph De Cunha, a clerk, was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with wantonly discharging a fire-arm, without permission from the Commissioner of Police. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Mahomed Ally Shaik Mahomed was convicted of stealing several articles belonging to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive twenty stripes.

HIGH SCHOOL AT BARODA.—The Baroda High School, which was opened a few months ago under the superintendence of Mr. Bhoghilal Pranvullubdas, is now in a flourishing state. We are told that about two hundred boys attend the school at present.

INQUEST ON A PRISONER.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday at the House of Correction on the body of William Richards, a military prisoner, who was admitted into the jail on the 19th October 1870, having been sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labor and to be discharged the service with ignominy. The jury upon the evidence found that the deceased's death was caused by remittent fever.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade this afternoon :—

March	Per Konig und Vaterland ..... Unrath.
Scena and aria e Masnadieri	Verdi.
Lancers	Coote.
Sel. (Op)	Sonambula ..... Bellini.
Valse	Pasto al Songs ..... Basquit.
Galop	Sturm Vogel ..... Fanst.

THE YOUNG RAJAH OF DHURMPORE.—The young Rajah of Dhurmpore went to Surat on the 28th ult., where, under the superintendence of Mr. Hope, the Collector, he will receive his English education. The Rajah has as his tutor a gentleman of great experience, Mr. Jamsetee Nowrosjee Oonwalla, M. A., tutor to the late Rajah of Kolapore, and we hope for good results under such able tuition.

ACTION FOR SHORT DELIVERY.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, Messrs. Volkart Brothers sued Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. to recover Rs. 883, amount alleged to be due for 132 tons coal short of the quantity to be delivered by defendant's ship Euxine, at Rs. 16-8-0 per ton. Mr. Jefferson, solicitor, appeared for plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear. The debt was proved, and His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and costs.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—We are glad to notice that the directors of the Bombay Gas Company intimate that they have decided to reduce their charge for gas from Rs. 7 to 6½ per thousand cubic feet. This reduction will only be made on prompt payments, and those who allow their accounts to remain unpaid will not have the benefit of the reduction. This reduction the directors term "liberal;" at all events it is a step in the right direction, and we shall rejoice if before long, the company can, consistently with its own interest, see its way to a further reduction.

SESSIONS AT BROACH.—There were three cases at the last Criminal Sessions at Broach, which were disposed of by Mr. J. Newnham, Judge and Session Judge of Surat. In one case a brother was charged with the murder of his sister, and was sentenced to be hanged; in another case a son who murdered his mother, was sentenced to be transported for life, and another man, who aided and abetted him in the commission of the offence, was sentenced to transportation for ten years. In a third case two persons were charged with fabricating false evidence, and were, on conviction, each sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

ISSUING AND USING FALSE TRADE MARK.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Abdoolally Cadurbhoy, and Cadurbhoy Essabhoy, and Cadurbhoy Heptoola, were charged at the instance of Mr. H. D. Fisher, travelling manager of Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., of Hull and London, manufacturers of paints, varnish, &c., and oil merchants, with issuing a false trade mark under section 480 of the Indian Penal Code; and Abdool Heptoolabhoy with using a false trade mark. Mr. Thacker, of the firm of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Cumroodeen, solicitor, for the defence. After the examination of Mr. Fisher, the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM POISONING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Khimjee Waljee, who is supposed to have died from poisoning.

Ramjee Trimbuck said—I am a police peon, and live at Withulwady. Deceased was found by me yesterday afternoon at about quarter past 5 o'clock, lying by the side of the road at Old Nagpada. I raised him up and asked him what was the matter with him. He replied two women had given him poison. He did not mention their names. I asked him where the women lived. In the meantime police peon of the B division came and recognised the deceased as a man who had a short time before been engaged in an altercation with two women. The deceased said to the police sepoy that the woman who had slapped his face before the sepoy had brought some sweetmeat, and that the other woman had given this sweetmeat to him to eat. The deceased was sent to the hospital by another sepoy, and I went to search for the woman. I went to a house in Old Nagpada and went up to a room occupied by a woman named Prema. As soon as I appeared Prema appeared confused and went near the window. I saw that she had something in her hand. I seized her hand, and found in it two pieces of arsenic, which I eventually handed over to Mr. Barrett. We searched her room and found nothing else. I went into another room in the same house occupied by a woman called Poona, who was said to be one of the women who had had the altercation with the deceased. I searched her room, but found nothing.

The enquiry has been adjourned till the 10th instant.

DR. ASHTON.—We are glad to learn that Dr. Ashton is gradually, though slowly, recovering, and that great hopes are entertained that he may be able to remain in India. It was at first thought that he must go home.—*Deccan Herald*, June 3.

MR. LOUIS FRANK gave his first performance in magic and illusions at Kirkee on Saturday in the Theatre of the Royal Artillery. The house was quite full, and the performance gave the greatest satisfaction to all present. A number of gentlemen waited on Mr. Frank at the close and asked him to repeat the entertainment during this week. Mr. Frank will shortly give his first performance in Poona under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Hon. the Governor. —*Ibid.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—No. 4 down passenger train from Bombay was detained on Friday evening last for one hour and 35 minutes in consequence of the engine of No. 4 up goods train falling off the line between Chinchwad and Tullygaum. The passenger train was only detained twenty minutes in Poona, yet it left for Sholapore twenty-five minutes late. The mixed train from Bombay was four hours and twenty minutes late, as it had to stop en route to allow 4 and 5 passenger trains to proceed to Poona. The letters by No. 4 train, usually delivered on arrival, were not delivered till next morning. The engine of the goods train, which should have left Poona at midnight on the 30th June, ran over the turn table while coming out of the engine shed, and caused a detention of three hours and fifty minutes before the engine could be got again upon the line.—*Ibid.*

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

OUR *Overland Summary* to-day contains a full report of the proceedings of the Bench of Justices on Friday.

THE S.S. SPHINX.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx from Bombay, bound for Trieste, passed Aden on the 25th June.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE STEAMER [illegible] from Bombay and Carwar arrived at Aden 27th ult., and left next day for Liverpool. The [illegible] from Bombay left Aden 24th ult., also for Liverpool.

THE [illegible], Captain W. B. Mathew, arrived [illegible] the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a [illegible] and the following passengers :—Dr. [illegible] family; and eighteen deck passengers.

THE MORNING LIGHT, 2,377 tons, Captain W. [illegible]on, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of [illegible]05 bales of cotton, 202 bales of wool, 2,670 cwts. [illegible] linseed, 397 cwts. of gall, 792 cwts. of myrabollams, [illegible]637 cwts. of rapeseed, 25 cwts. of ambahuldi, 155 cwts. of turmeric, 1,113 cwts. of hemp, and 88 bales of gunny rags.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 242 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 81 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 92 from the magistrates, 38 from the magistrates under the Vagrancy Act, and 29 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 100 were Europeans, and the remainder 142 were natives.

A DECREE FOR WANT OF A WRITTEN STATEMENT.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Premji, and Bishop, moved for a decree for want of a written statement in the case of Tapidas Varjdas and Co. vs. Madhowjee Dewjee and Juwraj Madhowjee.

Mr. Macpherson said that, from the nature of the plaint, His Lordship would see that goods were bought by the defendants; that afterwards they requested the plaintiffs to sell them on their account; that the plaintiffs did sell the goods; and there was a balance against the defendants. They did not pay, and it was to recover the balance that this suit was instituted. The defendants, it would appear, bought grey shirtings of Messrs. Martin, Young and Co. The price went down, and being unable to take delivery of the goods, they requested that the goods be sold by auction, and they undertook to pay the deficiency.

Service of summons upon the defendants was proved; and the Court gave judgment for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,867, with interest and costs.

THE LATE Mr. HENRY AVRON.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital concerning the death of Mr. Henry Hunt Avron, late superintendent of the Sailor's Home.

Frederick Stretch said—I am the station master Cullian Junction G. I. P. Railway. I was on the down platform on the arrival of the train leaving Bombay at 11-30, Bombay time. When the train stopped I noticed a gentleman got out from a first-class carriage and go into the refreshment room. After the train had started the same gentleman came to me and handed me a first class return ticket Bombay to Poona and back, dated the 29th. I asked him if he wished to remain at Cullian or go on, and he replied he had altered his mind and wished to return to Bombay. I had a slight acquaintance with him, and he asked me who I was. He told me that he had been lately very unwell, and that the doctors did not seem to understand his complaint, and that he thought a trip to Poona would do him good. He said the jolting of the train had upset him and he felt uncomfortable, and he thought it best to return. He was not at all excited. The train the deceased arrived by came in at 1-35, Madras time, and after the deceased left by the train to Bombay, leaving Cullian at 2-5 P.M. On his arrival he ordered a plate of sandwiches, half of which he eat, and the other half he took with him in the carriage. We were talking together the whole of the time he remained in the station. He took when we were talking half a glass of brandy into water. When the up train was ready to start I accompanied him to the carriage. He then said he was glad the compartment was empty as he could have a nice sleep to Bombay, and he hoped no body else would get in. The 29th ult. was a very hot day.

Several other witnesses were examined, who corroborated in material points the testimony of the other witnesses whose evidence we published verbatim on the 1st inst.

The jury found that the deceased died from apoplexy.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday.

RE BHANJEE MADHOWJEE.

The insolvent's petition was, on the 3rd October 1870, adjourned for nine months without protection. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,18,003, the good assets to Rs. 11-8-0, and the bad assets to Rs. 18,268. The time having expired, he now came up for his discharge, which was granted.

RE NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE.

The liabilities of the insolvent were Rs. 24,810, the good assets Rs. 2,304, and the bad assets Rs. 16,713. Mr. Sergeant Atkinson appeared for an opposing creditor. The insolvent was discharged from his Bombay debts, and not those at Surat, of which place he was a resident.

RE LUKHMICHUND JAVARE AND DEWJEE CURRUMSEY.

Mr. Lang appeared for Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, an opposing creditor. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 88,913, while there were no assets. The petition of the insolvent was adjourned without protection for six months, and that of the second for two months, on the ground that their schedule was not satisfactory.

DISCHARGES.

Among others, the following insolvents received their discharges :—Hajee Motee Khanoo, a hawker, liabilities Rs. 2,594; Merwanjee Cooverjee, a receiver, liabilities Rs. 1,193; Babunbhoy Hussonbhoy, a mason, liabilities Rs. 1,256.

YOUTHFUL RECRUITS.

THE *Deccan Herald* of yesterday says :—

"Our correspondent 'Medium' mentions that there are a large number of soldiers in H. M.'s 56th Regiment under twenty years of age. This statement has led us to inquire on the matter, and we find that these young men amount to hundreds in this regiment. Some of them are as young as seventeen years of age. No wonder that they should suffer on their arrival in India, especially as they are raw recruits and have all the fatigue of constant and regular drill. Moreover, they arrived in this country in April—the hottest month of the year in Poona. It is to be hoped that Government, through its military authorities, may do all it can be save from the effects of coming to India at this early age. The regiment ought to be kept three years in Poona until the youngest soldiers in it arrive at the age of twenty."

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

(*Sindian*, June 28.)

DEWAN LAIKHRAJ, an official of the Khan of Khelat vested with revenue powers in Bhaag, has lately come to grief. It appears the Dewan gave the contract for the season's crop of fussul to a Mookhee named Seedhurdass, reserving a portion of the revenues to himself, and thus defrauding the State. The Khan got tidings of the Dewan's betrayal of the trust reposed in him, and had the Mookhee's books seized; they established the guilt of the Dewan beyond doubt. He has been made to pay Rs. 30,000 to the Khan, whether as penalty or by way of restitution has not transpired. The Dewan, however, has been allowed, in consideration of his past services, to retain his post.

The Khan of Khelat, by last accounts, was at Dadur. He was making preparations to proceed to Masthoong, a distance of about one hundred miles from Khelat. It is reported that he will make a prolonged stay at Musthoong.

A HIMALAYAN ICE COMPANY.

REALLY, after all, it seems a joke that we especially in Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjaub, should be at this time of day dependent upon Wenham Lake, the Alps, ice-pits or ice-machines for our supply of what may now be considered almost one of the necessaries of life. Have we not the whole range of the Himalayas to draw our supplies from? Let a company be formed (shares, say, 50 rupees): let the most convenient point of the mountain ranges be judiciously selected: let a tramway be built with carriages on the Mont Cenis Railway principle, to convey the ice to a suitable depôt *in the cold season*; and the result will be a paying concern distributing ice throughout Northern India at a fourth of its present cost. We want a few enterprising Yankees in this country to take the lead in such undertakings. The tramway used to bring down the ice in the cold season, might be utilized for the conveyance of passengers to various altitudes in the hot season. Our columns will be open for suggestions from those acquainted with the Himalayas, as to the most accessible ice-region, and the one nearest to an existing or projected railway. It is marvellous how little we avail ourselves of our local advantages. The same tramway used for the transit of ice-blocks, might also bring down mineral ores, if a good mineral region be selected.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.

(*Sindian.*)

THE Secretary of the Kurrachee Municipality has published a notification, through the local papers, intimating that the Managing Committee invites the free criticism, by all rate-payers, of the existing Schedule of Municipal Taxation, with suggestions for its revision; but the rate-payers are made to understand that their criticisms and suggestions must be of a nature calculated to please importers, and yet not to affect the municipal revenues! We should like to know, then, of what earthly use would the criticisms and suggestions be. It is more than probable the rate-payers will not go in opposition to the interests and wishes of importers, simply because were they to do so they would go in opposition to their own interests, for we presume the rate-payers are as large consumers of articles that pay town dues, as are the classes that do not come under the category of rate-payers! But, the rate-payers, who are as solicitous about the municipal revenues, as is the Managing Committee, are no doubt anxious to point out how those revenues can be affected, and that seriously, without going counter to the wishes and interests of importers. They can point out how those revenues are seriously affected by the penny-wise and pound foolish proceedings of those to whom the guardianship of the public moneys is delegated. There has been any amount of talk and writing about introducing economy into the civic administration of this unfortunate and impoverished city, but it has been writing and talking, and nothing more. If increasing the emoluments attached to the office of Secretary, and if separating the two offices of Secretary and Surveyor, with the view to entailing additional expenditure on the municipality, are what are meant by economising, then we must confess to our ignorance of what economy actually means. The salary fixed for the Secretary and Surveyor is Rs. 1,000 per mensem, a sum heavy enough, in all conscience, and wholly disproportioned to the revenues of the municipality, and to the work he is called upon to perform. But by the proposed arrangement made, we presume with an eye to *economy*, the outlay on account of a Secretary and Surveyor will be Rs. 1,400! We do not quarrel with the arrangement which would separate the two offices, but we do quarrel with, and protest against its being carried out at an expense of Rs. 400 per mensem, or nearly Rs. 5,000 per annum. A duly qualified and an efficient Secretary can be had, at any time, for Rs. 500 per mensem, and would deem himself well paid at that figure, as would also a Surveyor, and we would strongly advise the rate-payers to protest against any such appropriation of their moneys as the municipality contemplates making. Thousands of rupees have been lavished on the construction of useless roads and bridges; the former have been raised about four feet by means of sand, and have been allowed to remain unmetalled; the sand is being blown away by the high winds prevailing, and the result of even a partial rainfall will inevitably be the washing away of the roads! Any one who takes a walk on the Ingle road, observes a number of stone pillars placed on the sides, at short distances from each other; the depth at which each pillar stands is about a foot; the least force applied to them will send them toppling over; and yet they are understood to have been erected for the protection of carriages, when the horses dragging them are inclined to be restive, and to evince a predilection for jumping over! All this reckless expenditure, we suppose, has been incurred with an eye to economy!

To return, however, to the official invitation given to the rate-payers, to criticise the schedule of taxation, and offer suggestions for its revision, we should like to know how the rate-payers can be expected to understand the schedule, when the great majority of them are utterly ignorant of the English language, in which only it is drawn up; translations of it ought to be made into the vernaculars of the country; as it is, the only parties who know anything of the schedule are the Municipal Commissioners, the sanctioning authority, the Commissioner in Sind, and the collectors of taxes!

THE 19TH REGIMENT N. I.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAULTAIN, the lately appointed Commandant of the 19th Regiment, has held a court of inquiry on the men of his regiment at Singapore on the 14th May, and while forwarding the proceedings to the Adjutant-General of the army, observes—"The men at regimental head-quarters received the orders of Government upon their late misconduct in a quiet and humble spirit: they (the men of the quarter guard as it stood on the 11th February 1871) appear to be sensible of having committed a grave offence, and to acknowledge the justice of the punishment meted out to them. Several of the non-commissioned officers and others of No. 1 company pleaded exemption from the operation of the orders of Government, inasmuch as although they were not actually on guard, yet they were employed on other duty on the day in question, and as there appeared to be a show of reason in some of their statements, I assembled a court of inquiry with a view to having evidence received and recorded upon their several cases." The result of this court of enquiry was that of the six men who came before it and claimed to be exempted from the operation of G. O. G. No. 89 of 10th April, on the plea that they were not present with No. 1 company of the 19th Regiment on the 11th February 1871, four of them—viz., Havildar Narrainswamy, No. 1855; Nsique Moonesswamy, No. 2002; Private Chowtien, No. 2865; and Private Abdool-Cawder, No. 2049—made good their claims, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haultain detained these men with the regiment at Singapore awaiting the Commander-in-Chief's orders. The local Government approved of the Commandant's action in the matter. Colonel Haultain also brought to the favourable notice of General Haines the case of two private musicians for exemption, to which General Haines has replied that "if these men accompanied the men of that company when they marched to the guard room with Private Polliah, they would be unworthy of consideration;" and as there is nothing to show that they did not do so, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has directed an "immediate inquiry to be made on this point with a view to a report being submitted to Government."—*Pioneer.*

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE TO CALCUTTA.

THE s.s. Singapore, commanded by Captain James Mitchell, R. N. R., arrived at Calcutta on Friday. She left Liverpool on the 20th May, reached Port Said on the 4th June, Point de Galle 21st June, and Madras 24th. She brings the following passengers :—

Mrs Sharp and 2 children, Mrs Foley and 3 children, Mrs Sarch, and 5 natives from Madras.

PASSENGERS FOR BOMBAY FROM CALCUTTA.

THE following are the passengers per s.s. Dacca, which left Calcutta on Tuesday, the 27th of June, for Bombay, via Coast ports :—

Revd G Pearce and Mrs Pearce, Mr C F Manson and Mr Manson, Mr T Kearney and Mrs Kearney, Sergeant E F Kettle, 2nd class.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

THE French mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived in the Madras roads on Wednesday evening with the following passengers :—

To Marseilles—Mr Rambert.
To Aden—Mr Baker.

The Meinam left next morning for Pondicherry and Galle, taking the following passengers from Madras :—

To Marseilles—Mrs and Master J O Wright.
To Port Said—Colonel and Mrs C E M Walker, child and native servant.
To Suez—One deck passenger.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

PER P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Simla—
From Southampton to Madras—Mr Bickle's native servant, Major Williams, Mrs Eyres, Mr Cowell, Captain Foord, and Mr Cox's native servant.
From Brindisi to Madras—Captain Beatty, and Colonel Cookson
From Hongkong to Madras—Abdool Ar-em.
From Galle to Madras—Mr Thom, Mr Duncan, a Burmese Herald, three servants, Nalkie Chittara.
From Bombay to Calcutta—One native.
From Galle to Calcutta—Mr G Hills.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr Ferrier, Mr Bennett, Miss Beers, and five of the crew.
From Madras to Calcutta—M s Carr.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

THE following letter, signed "Zadkiel," appears in Saturday's *Pioneer* in answer to "Not an Indian Officer" :—

In reply to the P. S. of your letter, which appears in the *Pioneer* of the 28th June, I beg to favour you with the following prognostication of coming military events for the next decade :—

1. British colonels will demand a few more royal commissions to adjust their supposed grievances—supersession by Indian colonels. They have already had two, and are not yet satisfied. During the interval between the sitting of any two commissions, the clubs in London will be unbearable, owing to murmurings *deep and loud*, of these gentlemen; their echo will remain audible after many have ceased to frequent those haunts for the ventilation of British officers' grievances.

2. During the decade there will be frequent periodic searching inquiries by royal commissions into the state of promotion of the non-purchase corps of the British army. The baying of these corps will be as loud as the firing of their guns and the explosion of their torpedoes.

3. The Indian artillery officers will follow suit with outpourings of their supposed grievances.

4. The abolition of purchase will put the discipline and uncomplaining character of the British line officer *par excellence* to a severe test. It will be borne *without a murmur*, the repayment of over-regulation prices being settled, and may be expected to cost the tax-payer from twelve to sixteen millions sterling.

5. During the decade many an insubordinate, ill-disciplined, ever-complaining Indian officer will have been gathered to his fathers. Should the Staff Corps survive, and you be then anxious to enter it for a period of five years, you will be employed at a rate of pay at which the then Government may value your services, *but no higher.*

FIELD MANŒUVRES.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE extracted lately from an article in the *Englishman* a suggestion that officers who are called upon to take part in the projected field manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise in the coming cold season, be granted a special allowance by the nation to compensate them for the hardship of giving champagne utlima. This proposition aptly illustrates what may be called the good old Anglo Indian style of making war, and in the name of common sense and military efficiency we desire to record our protest against the manœuvres being turned into a picnic. Hardly any Anglo-Indian army, except that in Abyssinia, Havelock's advance from Cawnpore, and a few petty expeditions on the frontier, has ever taken the field, save with a following more like that of a gigantic Eastern caravan, than that suitable to an armed force of soldiers. It will be a thousand pities if precedents of the Umballa Cnobham and the hackery campaign of Lord Clyde be permitted to neutralize the military lessons that might be taught this cold weather to the army in India. It is an invaluable opportunity of instilling into the minds of both officers and men the great fact that the amount of baggage really necessary for the health and due comfort of a soldier on active service, is in reality very small, and bears but a fractional proportion to that generally considered as indispensable to the support of the energies of the British private and officer. Regimental messes should be broken up on corps taking the field; they are very pleasant and indeed laudable institutions in quarters, but on service their presence is incongruous, and entails a vast amount of unnecessary baggage. Officers should all draw their rations daily from the commissariat, no mess stores of any description should be permitted, and for meat and drink officers, like their men, should be dependent on the commissariat, the only resource, it must be remembered, in time of real war. And if these manœuvres are not steadily kept up to the standard of real war by those in command, we hold that not only will public money be wasted, but the army at large will learn more harm than good from the expenditure.

Similarly all camp equipage should be supplied by Government, the subaltern must learn to do with less than a twelve-foot square hill tent, one European private's tent for the officers of two companies will be quite ample. No private servants, except two for each horse of mounted officers, should be permitted to accompany a regiment. No horses, except those of staff and mounted officers, should be allowed in the dismounted branches, except perhaps those of two selected subalterns from each regiment to be made use of as gallopers. The traditionary "screaming ensign on a galloping tat" must be unknown, and the sad spectacle of an infantry company officer half asleep on a stumbling pony, supposed to control and look after his men on the march, should be but a tale of bygone days. Baggage should be rigorously limited; a weight of forty pounds is quite sufficient for an officer including bedding and cooking utensils; this should be carried for him his great coat and haversack he should carry himself. Sick men should of course be daily sent to standing field hospitals, and the active force should at once be relieved of their presence. Every opportunity should be taken to practise the men in bivouacking. In the magnificent climate of an Indian cold weather the bivouac is really more healthy than the close hot tent, and in nothing is the teaching of experience more valuable. If in these days are unavoidable, and we really are unable to instruct the army without the help of the ladies, the manœuvres could be arranged so that the troops might approach, on their completion, the line of railway, at some spot to which on a given day special trains for spectators might, as in Prussia, be run when the necessary amount of marching past and other playing at soldiers could be duly enacted. Finally, in our judgment it is essential, if instruction and not picnic-ing be the object of the authorities, to make these manœuvres, as in the Prussian service, the actual counterpart, so far as may be, of real war. If the manœuvres are carried out on the good old fashioned comfortable four-bullock hackery principle, the present mutinity, habits and instincts of the Anglo-Indian soldiery will be confirmed and strengthened, but if, on the contrary, Lord Napier will show some of the energy in the matter of cutting down baggage and followers he so illustriously displayed on the advance to Magdala, the next time a General in India is called upon to command an army in the field he may be fortunate enough to find troops accustomed and willing to make war like soldiers, and not like Sybarites.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(*Pioneer.*)

AS we anticipated the rumours of the scheme of a Camp of Exercise having been abandoned "on account of the expense" are altogether groundless. The expense, indeed, is not expected to exceed two lakhs of rupees; and were it much larger, it would be money economically employed if it enables the Commander-in-Chief in any degree to test the capacity of Major-Generals, Brigadiers, and Commandants for command. But besides showing which officers are at present qualified for high command, a camp of exercise cannot but tend to make all officers and men alike more efficient than they are.

As we formerly stated, there will be three divisions, each consisting of a brigade of cavalry and two brigades of infantry. The cavalry brigades will each contain one British regiment, two of native cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery. The infantry brigades in like manner will consist of one European regiment and two of native infantry with (except in the case of one brigade) a battery of field artillery, each.

The following, as nearly as we can ascertain, is the list of regiments and batteries which will form part of the Army of Exercise :—

Royal Horse Artillery :—Batteries D, E, and F of the F Brigade.

Royal Artillery :—D Battery of the 16th Brigade; D, E, and F Batteries of the 19th Brigade; and A Battery of the 23rd Brigade Mountain Battery.

British Cavalry :—The 4th, 11th, and 20th Hussars.

British Infantry :—The 5th, 33th, 65th, 72nd, 103th, and 109th Regiments.

Bengal Cavalry :—The 1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 12th, and 17th Regiments.

Native Infantry :—The 3rd, 11th, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Goorkhas, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 32nd, 35th, 40th, and 45th Regiments.

There will further, we believe, be attached to the force six companies of Sappers and Miners with tools, a pontoon train, telegraph and signal equipment complete.

We cannot hear that the exact site for the camp has been decided on, but we imagine it will be very nearly that of the old Delhi cantonment.

We apprehended that, instead of four months, as some have stated, the Camp of Exercise will not be extended over much more than six weeks.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, June 9.)

GREATER interest has been taken in the Tichborne trial this week than in any other subject, home or foreign.

Paris has rapidly resumed its wonted aspect. Trade and traffic are restored.

The obsequies of the hostages—the Archbishop of Paris, Archdeacon Surat, l'Abbes Deguerry, Becon, and Salalier—were celebrated with unusual pomp in Paris on June 7.

By the changes in the French Ministry M. Lefranc is made Minister of Agriculture; General Cissey, Minister of War; and M. Dambrecht, Minister of the Interior.

Paschal Grousset and Ambrey, an agent of the "International Association," have been arrested. The arrest of Rossel and Courbet is also reported. Felix Pyat has evaded pursuit at present.

La Verite estimates the recent destruction of property in Paris at eight hundred millions of francs, and merchandise in addition to the extent of sixty millions.

The trial of Assi and other prominent members of the Commune has commenced; Rochefort's trial is postponed.

An ex-Anglo-Indian officer is said to be gravely compromised in the Paris insurrection; some twenty other British subjects are said to be involved.

The elections of the Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville have been declared to be valid by the National Assembly by 448 votes to 113.

Parliament has made little or no progress with the Army Bill, except to discuss proposed amendments and reject them.

Compulsory military service for all Frenchmen has been adopted as a first principle by the Commission on the Reorganisation of the French Army.

Lord Sandhurst has initiated a discussion in the Lords on enlistment for India, and the operation of the short service system there.

The Dissenters' Burial Bill has made some progress in committee.

General Schenck, the new American Minister, and the Commissioners who have concluded the Treaty of Washington, have arrived in England.

By the South African mail we learn that the Cape Town Parliament is considering the proposed annexation of the diamond fields.

The prohibition of purchase of stamps by postmasters from the public is rescinded.

A sharp contest is expected for the representation of Westmeath, in place of the late Mr. Pollard-Urquhart.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are :—Lord Elibank; Hon. F. Byng; Sir J. Ruddell, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. Rolt; Mr. Vincent Scully, late M.P. for Cork; Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, M.P.; Lieut.-Gen. R. B. Burnaby; Major D. G. Freer, late 17th Regt.; Major H. Lavie, Bombay Retired List; Capt. S. Wyatt, R.A.; and Capt. S. G. A. Thursby, late Royals.

LATEST TELEGRAMS FROM FRANCE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY M. THIERS.

(*Mail*, June 9.)

VERSAILLES, June 8, Evening.

THE hall of the National Assembly presented to-day a crowded and animated appearance in anticipation of the debate upon the abrogation of the laws exiling the Orleans Princes.

M. Bathi brought up the report of the Committee. In the course of his remarks he stated that the Committee had unanimously rejected M. Brunet's proposals, but had decided to recommend the Assembly to adopt the motion of M. Giraud for the abolition of the laws exiling the Princes of the House of Bourbon. M. Bathi maintained that the electors of three Departments of France by electing the Princes had virtually demanded the cessation of their exile. He reminded the Assembly of the circular which had been issued by the Princes, wherein they gave to their election its proper significance by announcing their adhesion to the will of the nation, whether it proved to be in favour of a Republic or a Constitutional Monarchy. In the name of the Committee, M. Bathi made a declaration of confidence in the Executive Power, and stated that all constitutional questions were left out of consideration, the Committee's only object being to put an end to an unjust proscription.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire read the report of the 9th Bureau, examining the election of the Prince de Joinville simply from the legal point of view. The report concluded in favour of ratifying the election, and the report of the 10th Bureau summed up equally in favour of the election of the Duc d'Aumale.

M. Billy read a resolution emanating from the Deputies of the Departments occupied by the Germans, demanding the postponement of the questions of the proscription laws and of the ratification of the elections in order to avoid all pretext for an agitation which might aggravate the position of the occupied provinces.

Twenty members submitted another resolution to the same effect.

M. Leblond, the Procurator-General, pointed out the dangers which would result from ratifying the elections and allowing the Princes to return to France. He reminded the Chamber that among the Princes there was not one that had not put forth pretensions to the Throne. Civil war, he said, still existed in a latent state in the large towns, and rendered great prudence and moderation necessary. The moment was inopportune for adopting the views of the Committee, and the effect of their adoption would be to weaken the authority of M. Thiers.

M. Bathi refuted the grounds for apprehension given by M. Leblond.

M. Thiers then ascended the tribune, and said he never before found himself faced by so difficult a question. He explained the perplexity of his position, and showed that the subject under discussion was a political question, and would be so considered by the country. He said the Assembly ought to decide upon the question, not only conscientiously, but also with a full knowledge of the facts. M. Thiers then proceeded to explain why he was at first opposed to the abrogation of the laws of proscription, and why he subsequently assented to the Bill. He described the state of the country, and said—

"We have just put an end to one of the greatest civil wars ever waged. We have obtained one of the greatest victories ever achieved. Europe thanks us, and congratulates us on our victory, for we have saved the whole Continent from anarchy. Our position has completely changed from what it was a month ago. Our defeats are forgotten; our victory alone is remembered. At the same time we must not delude ourselves; the insurrection is disarmed, but not appeased. The excitement is still great in the public mind, and we must avoid providing fresh material for stimulating popular passions. It is requisite that work should be resumed. Let me remind the Assembly that one of the great weapons of which the Commune made use was the assertion that the Republic was in danger. Prudence, therefore, requires that no pretext for such a supposition should be furnished by us. We must imbue the country with confidence in our wisdom and our unity of purpose. Labour is ready to start once more into activity; large trading orders are everywhere forthcoming, but the great capitalists are carefully watching the action of the Assembly, anxious to know whether it will remain united. If we inspire them with confidence we shall be able to meet all our requirements."

M. Thiers then entered into some details to show the immense burdens weighing upon France, demonstrating that the first thing necessary was to obtain the evacuation of French territory by the Germans. He pointed out the great humiliation and the costly character of the foreign occupation, and said—

"We have to feed 500,000 Germans. When the indemnity is paid we shall be able to collect the taxes in the invaded departments. We have a deficiency of 400 000,000f. in the revenue derived from taxation. It is necessary that the Assembly should be made acquainted with these details, in order thoroughly to understand the position of the country. The consequence of this state of things is that we must have recourse to credit, and to do so we require the confidence of Europe. No one doubts the resources of France, but it is feared that our union will be broken up."

M. Thiers expressed great respect for the Bourbon family, but added—

"You think you are doing a great act of generosity. You are doing something quite different. The laws it is proposed to abrogate are not laws of proscription, but laws of precaution. Two Governments cannot coexist upon the same soil. I blamed the Republicans in 1848 for abrogating the laws of proscription. I said then to Louis Napoleon, 'These imprudent Republicans have recalled you. You will be their master—mine you shall not be.'"

M. Thiers professed great friendship for the family of Orleans, but declared that his friendship for his country was superior to all others—a declaration which was loudly cheered by the Assembly, and he added: "We have won a material victory; we shall gain a moral triumph by our prudence."

The Chief of the Executive went on to speak of the pact entered into at Bordeaux. He defended the revolution of the 4th of September, and said—

"It is the fashion now to attack that revolution, but people forget that they wished for it, and they do not remember the services it has rendered. The men of the 4th of September were wrong in wishing to continue the war, but the fault was not committed in Paris, which was bound to close its gates against the enemy, but outside Paris, by men in power, who carried on a policy of furious madness, a senseless policy, which substituted the action of a few for the authority of France."

M. Thiers explained that in the pact of Bordeaux the Assembly sought to free France from despots who were endeavouring to keep her in their own hands, but it was not intended to overthrow the Republic. "We received," he said, "from the Assembly *de facto* Government, and it is our task to restore order and the credit of the nation. I am not the most powerful man in France, but I have the greatest responsibility, and I wish to fulfil my duty loyally."

M. Thiers then explained how it was that he was a Republican. He said that, for 40 years, he had striven to procure for France a Constitutional Monarchy, such as exists in England, and declared that he found greater liberty existing in London than in Washington, but the French Princes had not always understood the conditions of that state of things. They ought to comprehend that a Constitutional Monarchy is in subservience to a Republic, of which the President is hereditary. (Cheers.)

M. Thiers deplored the immense misfortunes attending revolutions, and added, "France will rise up again if we are wise; but it is necessary that we should be thoroughly wise in consequence of our actual position, as we can no longer afford to commit errors." He recalled the fact that it had been decided at Bordeaux to set aside all questions which could have divided the country, and further said, "I have accepted the Republic as a deposit, and I will not betray the trust. The future does not concern me. I merely look at the present. I serve no party, and in the choice of the generals I never considered their political opinions, but the interest of the country." M. Thiers highly praised the army, stating that he loved the soldiers as he loved his own children; a declaration which was received with unanimous cheering.

M. Thiers then related that all the cities of France had sent deputations to complain that the National Assembly wished to get rid of the Republic. "I replied that it was false, and I praised the Assembly, adding that the deputations were unjust, and that the Assembly was more liberal than myself. A certain number of its members, who entertained Monarchical opinions, have had the wisdom to restrain their preferences. I told them that it was not the Assembly that threatened the Republic, but themselves. Do nothing," I added, "that might incite wicked men, and you will render

differ from mine. There is one thing which struck me, which is that in the photograph both him and you sent me, he has the same small hands that he used to have. Roger had remarkably small and a very pretty hand for a young man especially, and I think that in that photograph the hands were small. I remember when he was 20 it was very startling, and if you add 13 years to it you will find, I think, the same small hands that he had, that peculiar thing has done a great deal with me to make me recognise him; as for St. Vitus's dance, he never had that malady, but when he was travelling in South America, his servant wrote to me or to Sir James's agent, Mr. Gosford, that Sir Roger had rheumatism and could hardly walk; but that he was better. I think, again, Sir Roger has mistaken one thing for the other. I hardly like to write my ideas upon that subject. I do it because I know his disposition thoroughly, and it will not prevent me from recognising him for my son, though his statements differ from mine. But when you come to London yourself, you will, of course, let me know more than I can through a few lines in a leter. I will thank you to take all the informations you can about his marriage, and who is wife was, and whether she has brothers and sisters; also whether they have any fortune; all those informations I beg you to take before you sail. I have shown Mr. Cubitt's letter to my solicitor, and he says it is a very improper way of acting—very unfair on poor Sir Roger and also on me, as he does not ever say the amount, and Mr. Cubitt knows very well my agreement with him was that the reward should be paid out of the estates and when Sir Roger was in possession of them; he ought to return my bills or at least to give six months to give time to get money instead of three weeks. I will thank you to explain all that to Mr. Cubitt yourself before you go away. I trust you will excuse this long letter, but it is so important a business to me as a mother, that I am obliged to give you all these details. I remain, sincerely yours,

"L. J. TICHBORNE.

"I have also written to Mr. Tarville to recommend my dear son to him. I remember Mr. Tarville well. I think the photograph very like Roger, at least to what he was when he was 20, always adding 13 years to it; for instance, he used to be very slim, and was very thin; now he has grown stouter a good deal than he was before he went away. I have not mentioned to any lady, and I do not mean to say anything about Brighton, as I think it might turn people against him, but when you come we will talk that business over, and you had better not say a word about it to my lady. And you had better tell him not to mention it to anybody."

In connection with the reading of this letter, several photographs were handed to the claimant, and he was asked which was the one he forwarded to his mother. He selected two, and stated, "It is one of them two."

Did you not tell your own attorney, Mr. Gibbs, that you had been afflicted with St. Vitus's dance from your childhood?—Certainly not.

Will you swear you never told him?—I will swear I do not remember doing so.

You have seen Mr. Gibbs's deposition?—I will swear I have not. I have not seen what he has sworn.

Do you swear you did not tell Mr. Gibbs that you had been afflicted with St. Vitus's dance from your childhood?—I will swear I do not remember.

Will you swear you did not?—Yes, I will.

Then if he has said so it is a falsehood without any foundation?—Yes, without any foundation.

Can you account for his writing to Lady Tichborne to tell her that you had the St. Vitus's dance?—No, I cannot.

Upon your own solemn oath, did not you tell him?—Upon my solemn oath I did not. I do not recollect, and therefore I swear I did not, as you press me so hard upon this point. I did not say it to my recollection.

Did you tell John Perrin that you left England with the St. Vitus's dance, and that it was a fright which gave it to you, and that it was a fright which cured it?—No; certainly not.

There is no foundation for it?—No.

On your voyage home did you not meet Hodgson and Jones?—Yes.

And did you say to them that you had had the St. Vitus's dance?—No.

Do you recollect whether Arthur Orton had the St. Vitus's dance?—I never heard that he had.

Was Roger Charles Tichborne ever in Brighton in his life?—Yes, I was.

Upon your oath, by "the card case at Brighton" did you not mean the noted card swindle?—No.

Your brown mark is 2½ in. by 3 in.?—I do not know, I never measured it.

After the adjournment for luncheon, the cross-examination was resumed—

The Solicitor General—Now, [redacted] first letter you wrote to the Dowager Lady Tichborne states, "You must send me," and there the letter ends. Do you remember that?

Witness—I have not seen the letter since I wrote it.

Why, you saw it yesterday in court, and you have seen it to-day—If I did see it, I did not notice it.

The letter was produced and handed to the witness, who (addressing the court) said—I am under the impression, my lord, that the letter was not like that when I sent it.

The Solicitor General—Well you see that it is imperfect?

Witness—Yes.

The Solicitor General read a letter from the Dowager Lady Tichborne to Mr. Gibbs, in Australia, which dwelt upon the necessity of the proper identification of the claimant, which she thought could not be effected unless he either came to London or Paris. The letter contained the following expression in reference to Roger Charles Tichborne, "He never knew his grandfather, Sir James was dead even before I married his father." To the witness—Did you send a message to your grandfather?—I had spoke to my grandfather.

Did you send a message to your grandfather?—I think not.

Now take care?—I think in that letter my mother must have made a mistake. If I knew Mr. Seymour was my mother's father, surely he must be my grandfather.

Did you send a message to your grandfather?—Is it possible? You cannot call upon me to remember every sentence I have spoken or written throughout my life. I say it is impossible. I will give you all the information you require as far as it is within my knowledge.

Did you send a message to your grandfather?—I cannot answer that question.

Did you send a message?—I am perfectly well aware that it is your intention to bewilder me and make me speak an untruth.

The question is a very simple one. Lady Tichborne says that Roger Charles Tichborne never knew his grandfather. Have you sent a message to your grandfather?—I cannot answer that question.

You won't swear you did not?—If you say I did it would be nonsense for me to say I did not.

His Lordship (to witness)—It is not a matter of law You can say you do not remember.

The Solicitor General again repeated the question.

Witness—I cannot say.

Don't say I am trying to bewilder you now. Did you send a message to your grandfather?—I don't know whether I did or not.

The Solicitor General read a second letter of Lady Tichborne's, in which the following expression occurred—"Roger was born in Paris in 1829. He never knew his gran father." (To the witness): Did you send a message to your grandfather?—I cannot answer that question.

Now, sir, I will pursue you into the explanation that you did give. Do you mean to say that Roger Charles Tichborne ever in his life spoke of Mr. Seymour as his grandfather?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that the relationship between the Lady Dowager Tichborne and Mr. Seymour was acknowledged?—Yes; and I always called him Mr. Seymour, although he was my grandfather.

That is exactly what I said. Did you ever in your life—I beg your pardon—Did Roger Charles Tichborne ever speak or write of him as his grandfather? Yes, I will swear he did.

Did he ever address him as his grandfather?—Will you swear that he ever did?—I don't think I ever did. I don't mean to say that in speaking to him personally I ever addressed him as my grandfather, but in speaking of him to other people I alluded to him as "my grandfather."

Give me the name of one single member of the family to whom you ever alluded to Mr. Seymour as your grandfather?—It is a tax upon my memory. It is beyond the capability of man.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine objected to the Solicitor General asking the witness whether he would swear that Roger Charles Tichborne ever said so and so. It was a most embarrassing mode of dealing with the question. Every person in the court understood the line that the learned gentleman was taking—namely, that the claimant was not Sir Roger. He submitted that for the present, at all events, they had better deal with the claimant as the person he represented himself to be.

His Lordship—It did not occur to me that the witness was at all embarrassed by the mode adopted.

The Solicitor General—I did not object to my learned friends on the other side addressing him as Sir Roger.

His Lordship—The learned counsel (Mr. Giffard) certainly called him Sir Roger, and I do not see how I can compel the Solicitor General to adopt a neutral term when he says that he is not Sir Roger.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—By the very words of the question he assumes the non-identity of the claimant with Sir Roger, and then asks him about a second person, whom, supposing that he is not Sir Roger, he has no right to ask him.

The Solicitor General—Now I ask you, will you swear that Roger Charles Tichborne ever wrote to Mr. Seymour as his grandfather in his life?

Witness—I cannot answer that question. I do not know whether I did or not.

Why, do not you know perfectly well that in the Tichborne family the relationship of Lady Tichborne and Mr. Seymour was a thing carefully suppressed and not mentioned?—And very probably you wish to expose it in a public court.

And who has exposed it, sir?—You are trying to do it.

Who has exposed it to a public court but you?—I would sooner drop dead this very minute than do it (a faint attempt at applause was here made, but it was instantly suppressed.)

Who has introduced the question of Mr. Seymour being her father or your grandfather?—You did, I imagine.

Will you swear that? Did you not put it upon me as an answer when I was assuming that the grandfather you spoke of was Sir James Tichborne?—What I said was that it my mother said that I did not know my grandfather she was wrong.

Who introduced Mr. Seymour's name?—I shall leave it to his lordship and the jury whether I intended to impute anything about that.

I ask you whether Roger Charles Tichborne ever addressed Mr. Seymour as his grandfather?—I am well aware that the Tichborne family, generally speaking, kept aloof from my mother; and I do not suppose that she suffered much loss by it.

Will you swear that you did not send the message to your grandfather?—I cannot swear. I do not remember doing it. If I ever did it, I cannot account for it.

Is it your impression that if you sent any message to your grandfather, you sent it to Mr. Seymour?—It would be to Mr. Seymour: but then he was dead before I left England; so I do not see how that could be.

Sir Henry Tichborne died in 1821, and Mr. Seymour in 1849, and yet as I understand you will not swear that you never sent a message to your grandfather?—I will not swear it when you say so.

Will you swear that in the rest of that letter which you served notice upon us to produce there was not that passage about your grandfather?—I think I might.

Will you?—It is very hard for you to ask me that, for if I did swear to it, it would only be because I know no such a thing could have occurred. I do not remember what was in it.

You would remember that that was in it?—No doubt I should oblige you very much if I could remember it. I dare say it would serve your purpose that I should remember.

Did you on the 14th February, 1868, swear an affidavit? I do not remember swearing an affidavit on that date, but if my solicitor says it is so, I suppose I did. The signature to the document produced is mine.

Did you hear the opening speech? I do not think I did. I do not think I was present.

The Solicitor General then read an extract from the opening speech of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine having reference to the sealed packet left in the hands of Gosforth.

The Solicitor General—When do you say you discovered that your attentions to Miss Doughty were not acceptable to her father?

Witness—I cannot exactly say.

Was it before or after you began to make arrangements for selling out?—About July.

Is that what you mean by the latter end of July?—Now really if you mean to fix me that way I cannot believe you will find that I never confine myself to dates throughout. I cannot give dates within a month or a week.

Is it true that towards the latter end of 1852 you found that your attentions to Miss Doughty were not acceptable to her father?—Yes, it is true.

When you said the latter end did you mean July—I did not turn it over in my mind.

Did you mean the month of July?—I call July the latter end of the year. I must have meant July. I cannot say whether it was July.

When you spoke of the end of 1852 did you mean July?—I am in perfect confusion.

Oh, perfect confusion; do not tell me about perfect confusion; stuff. Tell me what time it was you meant when you said the end of 1852?—There you go back to the same thing again. You want to make out that I have told my own counsel a falsehood. It was about July or August.

Will you say it was not later than August?—I really cannot speak to a month.

Was it in the winter?—I believe it was in July or August

That is what you swear?—I said nothing about swearing. I am not going to swear. I am already on my oath.

Will you swear it?—No, I will not swear it, because I have not the proper dates, and you know.

Well, you must know?—You may think so.

You must know whether it was in the winter, when the days were short and the snow was falling, or whether it was in the summer, when the sun was shining and the roses were out?—No, I have only one thing that I can take the date from.

What is that?—That is my business.

I ask you for it?—I do not feel in duty bound to tell it, unless the judge orders it. It involves other people.

The Lord Chief Justice—The whole case involves other persons. You must answer.

Witness—Well, I will be more careful in future. I was paying my attention to Miss Hales, of Canterbury, about that time. That was in September or October.

The Solicitor General—How did you discover that your attentions to Miss Doughty were not acceptable to her father?

Witness—How is it possible for me to answer such a question?

You cannot give me the slightest notion as to how you discovered it?—No, I really cannot.

You say you did not go there so often. When did you last go there?—A few days before I left.

When did you last see Miss Doughty before you left England?—Not for several weeks.

You say that your attentions were discovered to be unacceptable. Were they ordinary attentions, or were you paying your addresses to her?—Ordinary attentions. I am unable to define the line.

Do you mean to say at that time you were paying your addresses for the purpose of inducing her to become your wife?—Yes.

Had you any explanation with her before you parted from her?—I do not remember.

Did you break off your connection with her?—No; I think it was the other way.

Do you mean that she broke it off?—Yes.

Did you write to her at all after the attentions were discovered to be unpleasant?—It might have been so; I cannot say.

Will you swear you ever wrote one word to her?—I believe I did.

When and where from?—I cannot say; but I believe I did.

Did you tell her of your attentions to Miss Hales?—I really cannot tell.

Had you any interview with Sir Edward or Lady Doughty upon the subject?—Yes, I believe there was with Lady Doughty.

Not with Sir Edward?—Sir Edward spoke to me afterwards, at Tichborne, about that time. That was before I went away.

How did this come about? What happened between you and Sir Edward Doughty?—I really cannot say. I do not remember.

Did it produce much impression upon you so as to make you recollect it? No; I afterwards went abroad.

Can you give me no further account of what passed at that interview. What passed with Lady Doughty?—Do you suppose I can remember?

Yes, I do. Where did you see her?—At Tichborne in the drawing-room. Miss Doughty was with her.

What was it broken off for? Why, you were a good match in your estimation?—You seem to know more about it than I do (laughter).

Well it is not often I agree with you, but in this instance I do. Surely you can remember what Miss Doughty broke off your engagement for?—I have given you my answer, and if you keep on all night I cannot give you any other.

You really mean to say you cannot give any reason why Sir E. Doughty broke off the engagement?—I think his principal objection was because we were first cousins. That was one of the objections.

Did anything pass, or was it merely a sort of understanding that the thing was objectionable?—That was it. There was not much talk about it. I visited again there at intervals, but I did not go so often.

And you visited with the sanction of Sir Edward and Lady Doughty?—I do not know so much about that. When I went to the neighbourhood again I put up at Winchester.

Did you go there as you had gone before only on a more distant footing?—I believe I did. I do not know whether I dined there I believe I went there. I do not think I ever slept there.

Did you go there as you had gone before, only upon a less intimate footing?—After some hesitation, I do not know what you ask me about.

The Solicitor General repeated his question.

Witness—I am getting very fatigued, and really cannot understand your question. I do not think I should be doing myself justice by going on any further to-day.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock until half-past ten on Monday.

The following is the will alluded to in the above evidence:—

"The last will and testament of Roger Charles Tichborne, of Tichborne, in the county of Hampshire, in England, but at present of Wagga-Wagga, in the colony of New South Wales, baronet. I give, bequeath and devise to my wife, Mary Anne Tichborne, known in New South Wales as Mary Anne Castro, (I having married her in the name of Thomas Castro) her lawful dower out of my estates I give, bequeath, and devise to my mother, Lady Hannah Frances Tichborne, in addition to her dower, the whole of my property in Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. I give, bequeath, and devise to my daughter, Mary Agnes Teresa (she being the issue of my marriage with my said wife) the whole of the Wymering estate, in Hampshire, in England, and also the property at and near Hermitage, in Dorsetshire, in England, inherited by me from my father, the late Sir James Tichborne, and also my property at and near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, subject always to the annuity hereinafter mentioned as to the said last-mentioned property, and also all other my property of every kind, over which I have any disposing power, and I give and bequeath to Anne Bryant, the daughter of my wife before her marriage with me, the yearly sum or annuity of £200 to be paid out of the rents and profits of my estate at or near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, during the term of her natural life, for her sole and separate use, independent of any husband she may marry, without power of anticipation. And I appoint John Jervis, Esq., of Bridport, in Dorsetshire, in England, and Lady Hannah Frances Tichborne, at present of Paris, my mother, executor and executrix of this my will. And in case of either of them being deceased or unwilling to act, I appoint Sir John Bird, of Hertfordshire, executor in the stead of such executor or executrix so dying or unwilling to act. And I appoint William Gibbes, of Wagga-Wagga, solicitor, to be guardians of the persons and estates of my children, and in case of his death or inability to act, I appoint Henry Angel, Esq., of Dorset, in England, to be guardian in his stead. Given under my hand, at Wagga-Wagga, in the said colony (in duplicate), this 1st day of June, A.D. 1866 Signed by the testator, in the presence of us, who, in his presence have immediately after, set our names as witnesses, the day before mentioned.

"ROGER CHARLES TICHBORNE.

WILLIAM LOWE, Storekeeper, Wagga-Wagga
WILLIAM GIBBES, Solicitor, Wagga-Wagga."

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

(Overland Mail.)

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the finance and financial administration of India resumed its sittings on June 6, Mr. A. S. Ayrton in the chair.

Sir Rutherford Alcock was recalled and examined, first in reference to the Chinese opium trade. He stated that there was very little difference in the intoxicating power of Indian and of Chinese opium, but there was a difference of taste and of flavour—just as in cigars. A person who was in the habit of smoking Havannahs did not like Manillas, whereas those who were in the habit of smoking Manillas could not smoke Havannahs. In the same way persons who were in the habit of drinking black tea could not drink green. The consumption of Indian opium in China, he thought, would fall off. That was the unanimous opinion of the consuls and of the commissioners of customs. The edicts against the cultivation of the poppy were to a certain extent inoperative, but no one could grow it without all kinds of squeezing. An official would go to the cultivator and say, "I know what you are growing, you had better make it straight," and he had to give him a bribe. And he had known the population band together to tear the poppy up. The direct revenue to the Chinese Government from the opium imported was about half a million, and he had estimated the interest of the Chinese in the Indian trade at about a million and a half. The Chinese Ministers had always shown the utmost readiness to give up the revenue from opium if the English Government would support them in their efforts to put the traffic down. They wished to put a stop to the consumption because it was demoralising the people. The value of the opium imported into China was about 11,000,000£. sterling. He had no means of judging how the commerce between this country and China was effected by the opium trade, except in its general bearings. He might have got greater facilities for trade, but his great difficulty was that he could give the Chinese Government nothing in return.

Regarding the effect of opium smoking on the human frame, Sir Rutherford said if he might judge from what he had seen of the abuse of opium he should say it was a grievous thing; but the same thing might be said of drunkenness in this country. He was acquainted with the hospital established by the London Missionary Society at Patna. From what he had heard, the experience of that hospital was most discouraging. Their experience was that persons could not be cured of the habit of opium smoking. After a person had indulged in the habit for a certain time nothing but a continuance in it could prevent his falling through altogether. A friend of his told him that he once saw a man, an opium smoker, who was imprisoned for twenty-four hours without his usual dose, and when he came out he seemed to have fallen all at once into old age. The common opinion among the Chinese was that when a man took to opium smoking he impoverished himself and ruined his health, and it was difficult not to believe that this was substantially true. He believed that the Chinese Government were sincere in their desire to put an end to the consumption of opium. The evil was much exaggerated. The importation was about 80,000 chests a year, which, at the ordinary rate of consumption, would be enough for only three or four million persons, whereas they were in the habit of estimating the population at about four hundred millions. He thought, therefore, that the consumption might go on increasing *ad infinitum*. There was this difference between drunkenness and opium smoking, that the former led to crime and violence, and the latter did not, except as a means of obtaining opium; for when a man had once become a confirmed opium smoker, he would stop at nothing for the purpose of getting it. He would sell his wife and his children, and rob and murder, or do anything else. In that way it undoubtedly caused a great deal of social misery.

In reference to the missionaries, Sir Rutherford Alcock said the opium and the missionaries were the great obstacles to arriving at a good understanding in his discussions with the Chinese Ministers. When he was coming away from China he said to the Minister Kung, "I hope now that I am going away matters will settle themselves more satisfactorily;" and Kung, shaking his hand cordially, said, "Yes, we have had a great many discussions, but you know we have always endeavoured to do justice. All I can say is if you would send away the opium and the missionaries we should have no more difficulty." The missionaries—the Roman Catholic missionaries especially—were a perpetual thorn in the side of the Chinese officials. They were doing what all churches always had done—aggregating property, and they and their converts were under the protection of the French Government, and this caused a great deal of irritation. There was not the same objection to the Protestant missionaries. They made this distinction, that we did not claim protection for the converts which was the real grievance against the Roman Catholic missionaries. The missionaries were under, not Chinese, but exterritorial law. The question as to whether we should force the Chinese to allow the missionaries to reside among them involved serious considerations. He did not think we should force a religion upon them. He did not think there was any likelihood that we should be in accord with the Chinese authorities as long as these two questions did not admit of satisfactory adjustment. The great evil was that the Roman Catholic missionaries and converts were under the French protectorate, which interfered between them and the civil authorities. The Chinese ministers wished him to introduce a clause with regard to the Protestant missionaries—not that they objected to the Protestant missionaries, but as a precedent—but he pointed out that it would do no good in any way, and it would have exposed the British Government to a great deal of hostile comment. There was a publication in China called "A Man most Distressed in Heart," in which was collected all that was said against the Christian religion, and which was full of all kinds of disgusting and obscene charges. It was composed with a great deal of skill by a Chinese Jew. He believed the hatred to the missionaries was chiefly on account of their civil and political action, but there were other causes in operation. In the first place Buddhism was the religion of the great majority, and the rest were what were called Rationalists. Then the confessional had a great deal to do with it. In European countries it was a disagreeable thing to see a confessor walk into a house, but what must it be in an Eastern country, where it was a disgrace to a woman to be seen; and when it was found that a woman was closeted with a priest the people drew but one inference from it. We were bound to protect the missionaries and not give them up, because giving them up was to subject them to torture and murder, but he did not agree in forcing a religion on any nation.

Reverting to the opium question, the witness added that one of the great objections of the Chinese Government to the cultivation of the poppy was, that it diminished the supply of food, and as the population was always pressing on the means of subsistence, and when the people were starving there was great danger of insurrection, this was a serious matter. The extent of the coast was 3,500 miles, and there were numerous creeks and harbours, so that it was impossible to prevent importation. The same reason rendered it difficult if not impossible to suppress piracy. The coast abounded with fishermen, and when fish was scarce they looked out for men, and piracy would never be suppressed unless they had officials who were as well-paid that they would not take bribes. At present they were so badly paid that they could not subsist without bribes. The total trade, export and import, of China was about £38,000,000, and the import of British goods was from £7,000,000 to £8,000,000. The export of tea to this country was about 120,000,000 lbs. It was an article of the treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin that the Chinese Government were bound to admit the importation of opium if we receded from that treaty we could not prevent the importation except by stopping the cultivation in India, and that would be tantamount to depriving the people of India of an estate worth £7,000,000 per annum. When he went to India there were three different views on the subject of the opium trade. One was, that no competition was to be feared on the ground of the superiority of the Indian drug; another was, that competition already existed and would probably increase. All the merchants, the consuls, and the delegates of the Boards of Commerce held that view. The third view was to promote cultivation and reduce the price. He doubted very much whether there should be any sudden displacement of capital or industry.

Mr. Charles Winchester, formerly British Consul at Shanghai, was then examined. He said he had heard the evidence of Sir Rutherford Alcock and agreed generally in his views in reference to the opium question. There was a general taste in China for Indian opium independent of its strength, and he thought the consumption would increase but that it would fall in price. He fancied the Chinese took quite as much of it as they could afford at the present price. He went to China in 1842 and remained till 1863. He saw a great deal of the opium trade, especially at Amoy. He did not think the Chinese anticipated a decrease in the consumption of opium. Being a medical man he was led to the conclusion that there was a certain aptitude for it in the circumstances of the people. They suffered a good deal from febrile diseases, and opium smoking alleviated the physical pain. These diseases were attributable to the malarious character of the climate and the utter absence of all sanitary rules. The consumption of opium he believed was general all over China, but he could only speak of the ports where he had been resident. He doubted whether the consumption of Indian opium was nearly as great in the interior as at the ports. He did not think that any severity on the part of the Chinese Government could put it down. At the same time there was a strong feeling on the part of the Chinese that opium was a bad thing, but their virtue was not equal to carrying out their opinions. It was among the literati and the officials that there was this opposition to opium, but he believed that they indulged in it themselves in secret. Sir Rutherford Alcock had expressed the opinion that they seldom remained moderate smokers, but his own opinion rather was that they did. He was not surprised at the statement that a man might smoke opium to the value of 500 dollars a year. The wages of a coolie were four dollars a month, and therefore opium smoking could not be the great national curse which they were habitually told it was. He believed there was a great deal of exaggeration as to the amount of the evil. The use of opium was one of the great blessings given to man for the assuaging of pain, but it might be abused, the same as any other stimulant. It was a physical impossibility to prevent the use of opium in China, and he did not look upon it as an unmixed evil. He should say the balance was in favour of the relief given by the stimulant over the misery created by its abuse.

Mr. John Knott Bullen, formerly president of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, was next called. He stated that the export duty on rice, which was now three annas a maund, he considered fell principally on the cultivator, inasmuch as it came in competition with rice from other countries, and to that extent it was an addition to the land revenue. The export duty on saltpetre no longer existed. The imposition of the duty encouraged chemists to find a substitute, and they did so, and now it was very difficult for the Indian article to displace it. He did not consider that the import duty on cotton goods was objectionable, so long as it remained at its present rate, 5 per cent. Lord Canning raised the duty to 10 per cent., the effect of which was to check the natural growth of trade in India which ordinarily proceeded at the rate of 4, 5, to 7 per cent per annum. There was a large capital invested in spinning and weaving mills in the lower districts of Bengal and Bombay. There was formerly one mill in Calcutta, but there were now two others, one of which was established about five years ago and the other more recently. He believed that they paid a dividend of 10 per cent., but that the old mill, the machinery of which was out of date, was not working profitably. The duty on iron was 1 per cent.; on all other metals 7½ per cent. That did not operate as a protection. Ironmongery paid 7½ per cent., also all kinds of implements of agriculture. The native manufacture of copper utensils was better, or the article was more adapted for domestic use than the imported article. Cutlery was made in India, but it was of an inferior description. Ironstone was found in India, and from it weapons of a superior description were made. Deccan mulins were worn by the higher classes, but that was a small trade. In Bengal the whole population was coming to be clothed with Manchester goods.

The committee then adjourned.

At the sitting of the House on June 7, on the motion of Mr. Ayrton, Sir Stafford Northcote, who has recently returned from the United States, was added to the committee.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 9TH JUNE 1871.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Cecil Hedworth John George Lewis Gordon Williamson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Morgan James Saurin, who retires, dated 10th June 1871.

Cornet Charles Edward Byron to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williamson, dated 10th June 1871.

4th Hussars—Lieutenant Edward Williams to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Yate Benyon, who retires, dated 10th June 1871.

16th Lancers—Cornet Henry Graham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Graham Aiden Williams Greome Hamond, who retires, dated 10th June 1871.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Henry Adair Tracey to be Adjutant, vice F. A. Anley, who resigns the Adjutantcy only, dated 10th June 1871.

Lieutenant Harry Lancelot Nicholas (late Bengal) to be Second Captain, vice E. Fraser, who resigns, dated 10th June, 1871.

Lieutenant William Butterworth Cooke has been placed on the Seconded List, dated 1st January, 1871.

Lieutenant Walter Cotton has been placed on temporary half-pay, dated 15th April, 1871.

Lieutenant Henry St. John Cole Bowen has been placed on temporary half-pay, dated 27th April, 1871.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Nasmyth McPherson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George Edward Gascoigne, who resigns, dated 10th June, 1871.

Alfred Adrian Jones, Gent., late a Veterinary Surgeon, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, dated 10th June, 1871.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Charles Alexander Orr (late Madras) to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Major-General Edward Lawford, deceased, dated 24th March, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel George Warren Walker (late Madras) to be Colonel, vice Orr, appointed Colonel-Commandant, dated 24th March, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles James Hodgson (late Bengal) to be Colonel, vice R. Strachey, removed from the Corps as a Gen eral Officer, dated 24th March, 1871.

Captain Lindsay Russell (late Bengal) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hodgson, dated 24th March, 1871.

Captain John Goddard (late Madras) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Walker, dated 24th March, 1871.

Second Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, V.C. (late Madras), on the Seconded List, to be Supernumerary, dated 13th October, 1870.

Second Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, V.C. (late Madras), from Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Goddard, dated 24th March, 1871.

Second Captain Charles Henry Luard (late Bengal), on the Seconded List, to be Captain, dated 24th March, 1871.

Second Captain John Birney (late Bengal) to be Captain, vice Russell, dated 24th March, 1871.

Lieutenant William James Heaviside (late Bengal) to be Second Captain, vice Birney, dated 24th March, 1871.

The undermentioned Lieutenants employed in the Public Works Department of India, to be seconded, but not succeeded, in their Corps, viz:—

Al red Glynn Begbie, dated 7th February, 1871.
William Lees Greenstreet, dated 7th February, 1871.
John Thomas Wright, dated 3rd February, 1871.
Charles Claude Clifton Barlow, dated 8th February, 1871.
Harry Molesworth Chambers, dated 20th February, 1871.
Walter Haweis James, dated 8th February, 1871.
Henry Hamilton Settle, dated 9th January, 1871.
Richard Gardiner, dated 27th February, 1871.
John Haro. dated 7th February, 1871
William Whiteford Bell Whiteford, dated 9th January, 1871.

The temporary Commissions as Lieutenant, of the undermentioned officers, to be made permanent, viz:—

Charles Henry Brookes, dated 15th July, 1868.
Reginald Clare Hart, dated 13th January 1869.
Montague Laugharne, dated 13th January, 1869.
James Cameron, dated 13th January, 1869.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Henry Wellesley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable E. P. Crichton, promoted, dated 17th May, 1871.

12th Foot, Ensign Richard John Morgan to be permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1871.

19th Foot, Ensign Charles A. Mercer to be permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1871.

23rd Foot, Ensign Henry Woolgar Griffith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice A. F. Ramsbottom-Isherwood, who retires, dated 10th June, 1871.

50th Foot, Captain Robert Bruce, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper, promoted half-pay Major, dated 10th June 1871.

51st Foot, Ensign Thomas John Seppings to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George B. Bird, who retires, dated 10th June, 1871.

52nd Foot, Captain Thomas Maubourg Bailie to be Major, by purchase, vice Thomas Simpson, who retires, dated 10th June, 1871.

Lieutenant Arthur Thurston Crosse to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bailie, dated 10th June, 1871.

Ensign Reginald William Uvedale Corbett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crosse, dated 10th June, 1871.

58th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Lovegrove, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Michael H. D Thunder, who retires upon temporary half-pay, dated 10th June, 1871.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Donald Browne to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Brownrigg, promoted, dated 17th May, 1871.

82nd Foot, Lieutenant Charles Carstairs to be Captain, by purchase, vice William F. Forsyth Grant, who retires, dated 10th June, 1871.

Ensign David Thomas Henry Holbrook to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carstairs, dated 10th June, 1871.

97th Foot, Lieutenant George Malcolm Fox to be Captain, by purchase, vice Walter Hudson, who retires, dated 10th June, 1871.

Ensign John Dillon Brown to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fox, dated 10th June, 1871.

102nd Foot, Ensign George Barnard Chalon has been permitted to resign his Commission, dated 10th June, 1871.

2nd West India Regiment, Major Horatio James Wise to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice John Deane Reece, deceased, dated 23rd April 1871.

Captain George Daniel Webber to be Major, without purchase, vice Wise, dated 23rd April 1871.

Lieutenant William Phipps to be Captain, without purchase, vice Webber, dated 23rd April, 1871.

Ensign and Adjutant John Dalgleish to have the rank of Lieutenant, dated 23rd April, 1871.

Ensign Frederick Augustus Barber to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Phelps, dated 23rd April, 1871.

Ensign Ernest Wreaman Perry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barber, whose promotion by purchase on 3rd May, 1871, has been cancelled, dated 10th June, 1871.

Medical Department, Staff Assistant-Surgeon George Herbert Clifton, M.D., has been permitted to retire upon temporary half pay, dated 1st May 1871.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Hinton, from half-pay, to be Staff Assistant-surgeon, vice Robert Nasmyth McPherson, appointed to the Royal Artillery, dated 10th June, 1871.

Royal Military Academy, Lieutenant Benjamin Vaughan Arbuckle, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentleman Cadets, vice Lieutenant Albert Berwick Cunningham, who resigns the appointment, dated 1st May, 1871.

BREVET.

Colonel Richard Strachey, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Major-General, to bear date 6th March, 1868, but not to carry back pay, prior to 24th March, 1871, in succession to Major-General Edward Lawford, deceased.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Robert Blucher Wood, C.B., who died on the 26th May, 1871:—

Major-General Edward Rowley Hill, Colonel of the 5th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General, dated 27th May, 1871.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Patrick L. McDougall, from half-pay Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Major-General, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 27th May, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major Edward Lawes Pym, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 27th May 1871.

Captain Charles John Fowler, Royal Engineers, to be Major, dated 27th May, 1871.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Edward John Rickards, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1871.

Colonel Andrew Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1871.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Black, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Stephen Ross, Madras Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel William Metcalf, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1871.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Allan McDougue, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1871.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 7TH JUNE, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Robert Mansel has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 26th ultimo.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Paymaster T. R. Andrews has been placed on the Retired List from the 27th ultimo.

Mr. Andrews has been authorized to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief from the date of his retirement.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, an a rare concentration of the purest nutriment of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For morning its fine flavour is such we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets on 1 by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Sirem Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

Daily Prices—Beef.	Rs. a. p.
℔ lb	0 5 4
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℔ lb	0 4 0
Ditto pieces, 2nd sort, ℔ lb	0 4 0
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℔ lb	0 3 0
Do 2nd sort, ℔ lb	0 2 3
Beef-steak (undercut part), ℔ lb	0 12 0
Do (round), ℔ lb	0 4 0
Meat, for soup, do	0 2 0
Shins, large, each	0 7 0
Do small do	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do salt, do	0 8 0
Suet, 1st sort, ℔ lb	0 10 0
Do 2nd sort do	0 4 0
Veal (large or small).	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	3 0 0
Fore do do.	2 12 0
Head, each	1 2 0